Carolina Farmer

April, 1960

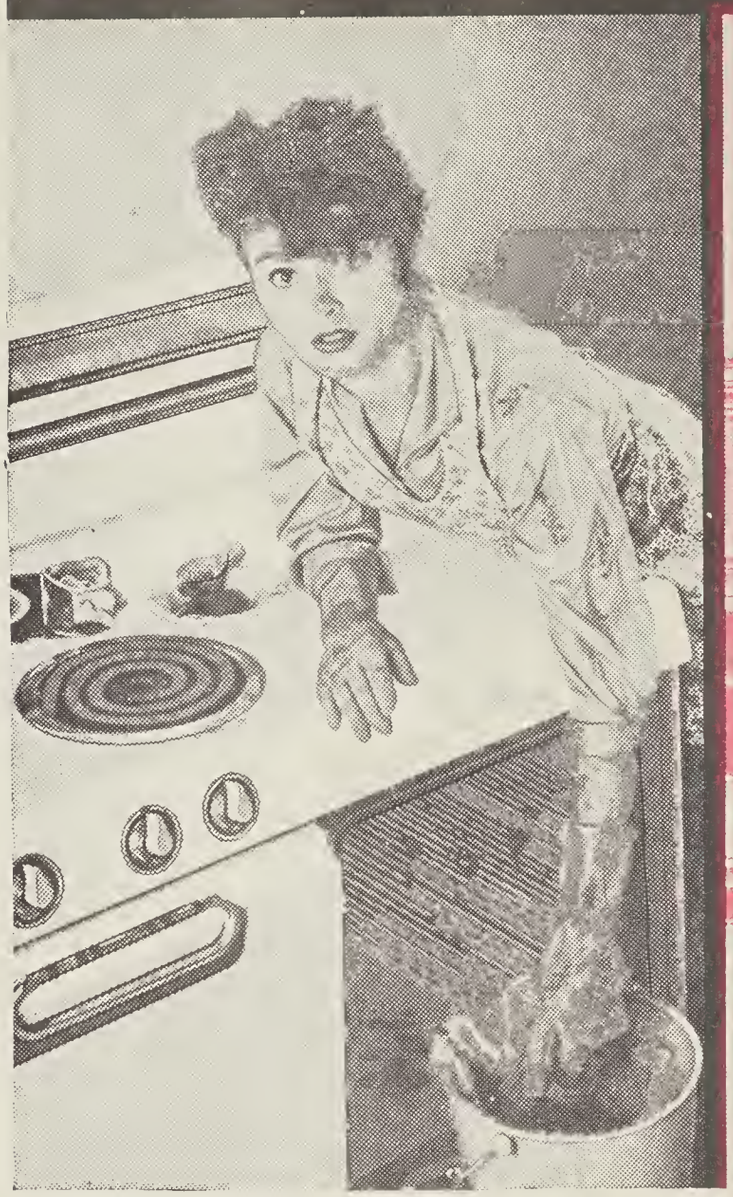
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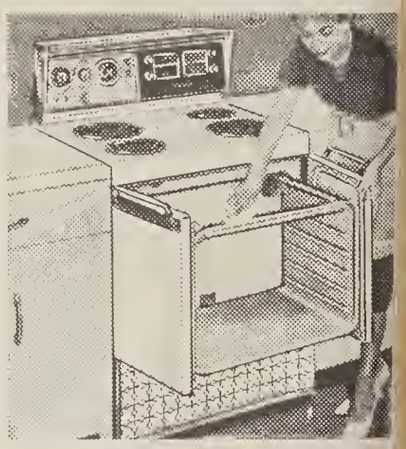
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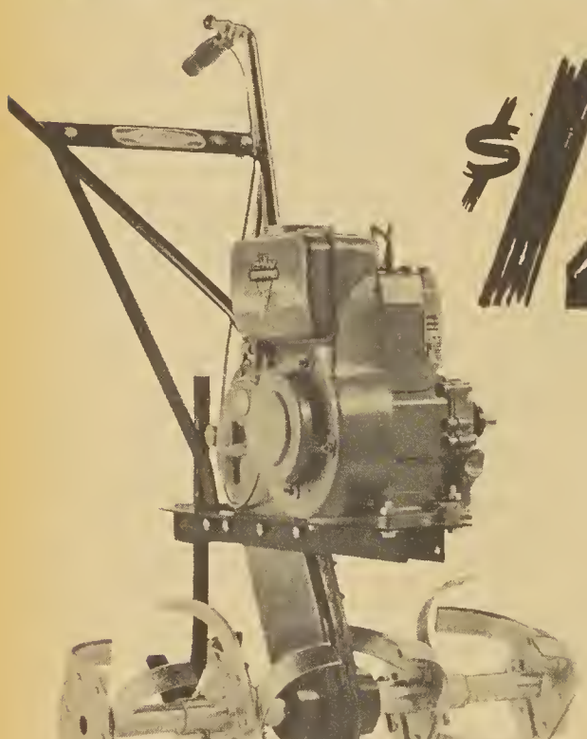
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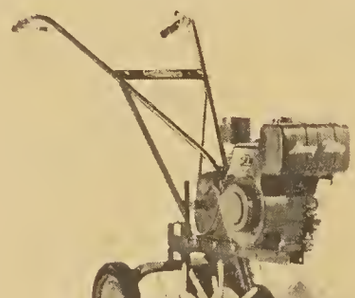
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You print a lot of "braggins" in the *Carolina Farmer* magazine. About all I see that it's good for is to keep ice off windshields.

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Siler City

Ice-free windshields—for only 5c a month.

A Great Honor

I have thought many times about writing a few lines to the *Carolina Farmer,* telling them how much I enjoy reading this magazine. Since we have had this ice, sleet and snow, which has done very much damage in places, I think the services we the consumers receive from the employees of our electric cooperatives at a time like this should be remembered a long time by everybody. I think it is a great honor to the whole staff.

Dan Almond
Union EMC member

Two for Twins

We are twins and in the eighth grade. We are making North Carolina history notebooks. We would like for you to send us *two* copies of the *Carolina Farmer* with the articles on Ocracoke and "Tweetsie." There was a little in our geography book about these.

We like the *Carolina Farmer* very much. We are planning to use the article about "The Statues of Capitol Square." We visited in Raleigh in December and saw many places of interest and beauty.

Our father is a member of Davidson Electric Membership Corporation.

We enjoy the patterns and letters in the *Carolina Farmer,* also the teen page.

Faye and Kaye Allen
Lexington, Route 5

More 'Braggins'

We think our co-op (Surry-Yadkin EMC) is the best ever. We have perfect service in every possible way. We also couldn't do without the *Carolina Farmer.* We look forward to it every issue and enjoy it so much.

Mrs. A. H. Holbrook
Dobson

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer.* It is so homey and down-to-earth. I like its sharing with us such things as information, recipes, patterns.

Mrs. Lonnie Curlee
Marshville, Route 1



Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

Heyward McKinney, who manages Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation of Wadesboro, wants it known that Mrs. G. W. Bacon of Lilesville is a Pee Dee member. We do too.

It isn't necessary that everyone we write about be a member of an electric cooperative, but when we find an angel who is, we want you to know we're on her side.

Annual Meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association just ended. I showed up carrying an old Royal lantern and it brought out all kinds of recollections about the day the lights came.

Some of the stories about the early days of the signup were touching, and some were funny. All are worth preserving, and we hope somebody acts on the suggestion of Kermit Overby, legislative representative for National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

It is his hope that some of the men who made it possible will be gathered together in a room, a recording machine turned on, and an important part of America's history preserved in the voices of the men who made it.

I'll bet an album of their memories would be bought quickly by the people who remembered and by others who have felt the greatness of the rural electrification movement.

The record would have its practical uses too. Many's the time I wish I had recorded an interview with a Wilkes County woman on her 100th birthday.

When the womenfolk started fretting about the hardships of getting the dishes into the electric dishwasher, the diapers into the automatic laundry, and the young'uns to kindergarten, by George, would I have fun with this record!

The old lady knew what she remembered, and none of her grandchildren could persuade her that she had any better memories.

The most fun she had ever had out of life was the time she walked several miles to Ronda to see a travelling movie that had set up in a tent. Her eyes still brightened at the wonder of it.

The rest was not as much fun. She got married one afternoon. The next morning she and her bridegroom went into the fields. Owning no mule or oxen, he hitched himself to the plow, and she took her place behind the plow handles. When he tired, she traded places with him.

The greatest day in her life was the day they got mule.

the Carolina Farmer

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ABOUT THE COVER—John Staby's cover photo of cows and apple blossoms may be rushing the season, but we don't care. After the flu, fuel bills, income tax (Oh Lord, we've forgotten the State!), and a general dislike for anything that looks like snow, all we want to think of is pink blossoms, pink clover, pink clouds, pink brides, and pink babies.



J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

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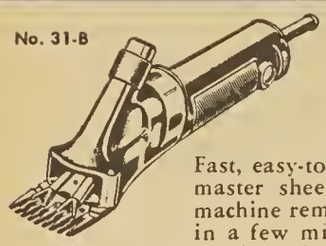
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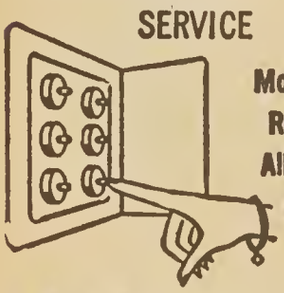
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The Best Doggone Trainer in the World

By HEATH THOMAS

FARMINGTON—A big, rangy native son of this rural Davie community holds the bird dog training championship of the world.

The champ is handsome Paul Walker, who wears a perpetual, friendly smile on a face as bronze as a November hedgerow.

The performance of Walker-trained dogs at the February National Field Trials, held at Grand Junction, Tenn., is a sensation that will be talked about by bird dog fanciers for another hundred years at least.

Never before in the 70-year history of the field trials has one man had three of the four dogs from whom the National Bird Dog champion was chosen. Any of the three great dogs he trained would have brought the championship to Farmington. Each beat the competition. The judges only had to decide which of Walker's three dogs was greatest.



Paul Walker, whose performance at the National Field Trials has never been matched, is shown with Haberdasher, sire of Home Again Mike. Walker is a member of Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

Atlanta Journal Outdoor Writer Bill Allen put it aptly: "Walker just kept beating himself."

It is not unusual for one man—with one dog—to steal all the scenes at Grand Junction. However, Walker this year took three great dogs to Grand Junction. There was a question in his own mind as to which was stoutest of heart and greatest of style.

All three, male setter Briardale Pensive, 3-year-old pointer bitch Crestliner, and pointer Home Again Mike, who was winner by a nose over his kennel mates, are now securely residing in the field trials' hall of fame.

On the day of the National Field Trials held at Ames Plantation, the beautiful

(*Continued on page 28*)



The best bird dog in the world, Home Again Mike, had so unpromising a beginnin that the owner couldn't give him away.



Robert L. Gavin

Our Next Governor

speaks on rural electrification



I. Beverly Lake



John Larkins



Terry Sanford

Malcolm Seawell did not attend meeting, but sent the Carolina Farmer a statement.

North Carolina gubernatorial candidates were invited to speak to the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh, March 22-24, and with one exception, they did.

The exception sent his regrets and a general statement on rural electrification.

Specifically, they were asked in advance to answer whether they would favor legislation to protect the right of EMCs to retain their facilities and members when the same are annexed by a municipality, and legislation to more clearly define and protect the service territories of North Carolina's Electric Membership Corporations, should such legislation become necessary.

Robert L. Gavin of Asheboro, the Republican candidate who is unopposed in the primary, said, unequivocally, that he would support such legislation.

"It is not fair for municipalities or private power companies to take over areas served by electric membership corporations," he declared.

Like the other candidates, Gavin wasn't riding one horse in his race. He denounced low teacher salaries, low welfare payments, inadequate support for public health, our failure to achieve court reform, and the disfranchisement of the Republicans.

"There are 500,000 Republican voters in this state; yet, Republicans are prohibited from serving on school boards. Although Republicans may be recommended to serve, the Legislature always appoints solid Democratic boards," he charged.

"Because of this, our state loses the service and ability of valuable men. As citizens, we should take our schools out of politics."

Dr. I. Beverly Lake of Wake Forest, one of a field of four Democrats running in the May primary, gave a frank, scholarly review of the history of utility regulation, and attached a big "IF" to his answer to the question of protecting cooperative service areas.

"I do not think your territory, when it is well-defined, ought to be invaded, but I do believe that the people of your *well-defined* territory ought to be protected against *you*," Lake said. "It seems to me, it would be well for you to have a certificate of convenience and necessity for your territory. If you have such a certificate, it seems to me your rates ought to be subject to scrutiny."

Lake's remarks were interpreted as a suggestion that the EMCs be placed under the jurisdiction of the Utilities Commission. They are not now, upon the theory that non-profit, consumer-owned utilities are responsive to the needs of their consumers, and are automatically self-regulating in the quality of service and rates.

The cooperatives have been reluctant to be under the Utilities Commission as a practical matter. While the commission membership has undergone some change in the past couple of years, previous experiences with it haven't been very encouraging.

Commissions, here and in most other states, have had a habit of ruling for the commercial utilities and against the cooperatives when given a chance.

Commenting on the municipal problem, Lake said, "In general, I would favor a policy that a legitimate business operat-

(*Continued next page*)



New Tarheel Electric Membership Association officers know who brought the lights in. Left to right, President Cutlar L. Ballance, St. Pauls; Vice-President Archie T. Lane, Sr., Hertford; and Ferrell E. Joyner, Hillsboro.



Re-elected officers of N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, an organization chartered to generate and transmit electricity, are, left to right, Alton P. Wall, Asheboro; L. P. Beverage, Burgaw; and G. L. Rucker, Tarboro.

ing in an area ought not to be put out of business."

A teacher of utility law for 18 years at Wake Forest, Lake admitted that his practice and teaching had not afforded him a chance to make a thorough study of cooperatives' problems.

John Larkins, of Trenton, pointed out that he "had a hand in the establishment of an electric cooperative in Jones and Onslow Counties, and I want you to know that I understand the problems that confront you and that I am in sympathy with you.

"Largely through your efforts, electricity has become one of the farmers' best friends in North Carolina." According to Larkins, nothing has done more than electricity to raise the income of farmers and ease the burden of rural living."

He pointed out, "No longer is the farmer forced to dump his crop on a falling market just because he is working with a perishable commodity."

Larkins recognized the increasing need for electricity, and the need of cooperatives to continue to obtain capital to finance the facilities necessary to meet the demand.

Terry Sanford, of Fayetteville, outlined a plan called "The Second Phase of the Scott Program." He said he would use the prestige of the governor's office to do for agriculture what Governor Hodges has done for industry.

As to the municipal annexation question, he assured the cooperative directors and managers, "If it ever appears that the effectiveness of electric membership corporations is being threatened, I shall be proud to fight for them.

"Our rural electric program will not be crippled, abandoned, given away, or sold short!

"There is also the problem of invasion of territory. I am against invasion by either the cooperatives or the power companies," Sanford said. "Consideration should be given to the answers to these questions:

"What is the history of the territory? Who built the first lines? What was the true motivation in coming into the territory?

"Let me say this on both these problems. I have taken the firm position that agriculture deserves and must have the spotlight for a change in North Carolina.

"As long as you know that I am the friend of the farmer, you should know that I am the friend of rural electrification."

Sanford pointed out that he already had a recorded position of "what I think of the REA program, and of what my position will be when the chips are down."

He referred to his help in killing an anti-cooperative taxation bill in the 1953 session of the General Assembly.

Malcolm Seawell of Lumberton was unable to attend the meeting, but sent a short statement endorsing the national REA program and the work of the rural electric cooperatives.



New president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Cutlar Ballance, presents an award for outstanding service to L. T. (Tommy) Gibbs of Forest City, retiring president. Gibbs is manager of Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.



Mrs. Harriet Pressly, woman's editor of Station WPTF, presents first place public relations award of $100 bond and certificate to Wake Electric Membership Corporation. It was accepted by Mrs. Alice Roberts, center, who assembled material for the winning scrapbook, and J. Leonard Shearon, right, manager of the co-op.

Mr. Cunningham Warms Up

"I would rather support a suck-egg hound that would not run a rabbit than a politician who would hinder the accomplishments and possibilities of the REA."

By J. H. CUNNINGHAM
(from the Monroe Journal)

INDIAN TRAIL, Rt.1 — The weather is so cold up here it has about frozen the news, but when I read some advertising by the private power companies in a farm paper, supposed to be a friend to the farmer and catering to the farmers for their subscriptions, the weather seems to get warmer.

The advertisement asked: "Would you sign an IOU for ten billion dollars?" Then it went on to complain that the taxpayers are paying that amount for support to the REA.

Now that makes me mad, and as far as I am concerned that little farm paper could be lost in the mail. I do hate false advertising more than anything else. It can so easily be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Many city folks are led to believe they are helping to support the REA, but that is not true. If they will only take the time to investigate they will find that the REA has been the greatest boon for humanity since the sun was placed in the sky.

It is paying for its power. If you will only think of the billions of dollars that have been paid in taxes for electric equipment that would not have been manufactured and sold if we had not had electric power.

BOOSTS INDUSTRY

Think of the new industry coming in that would not have come if we had not had power in the rural districts, thereby giving room for desirable expansion.

The power companies would not have given electric power as they have done if it were not for the REA.

How well do I remember a man who wanted power to pull his cotton gin and they made him build his own line 14 miles and keep his meter at the connecting point so he would have to take the line loss.

He asked them to let him put some of his neighbors on his line to help pay the cost but they would not.

When the REA came along and he signed up with them to get power, they ["investor" power companies] offered to buy his line when he had tried to give it to them before and they would not have it.

REAL ACHIEVEMENT

When you see their ads knocking the REA just think of that.

Yes, I would rather support a suck-egg hound that would not run a rabbit than a politician who would hinder the accomplishments and the possibilities of the REA.

The power companies, like the railroads, remind me of the dog crossing the foot log with a bone in his mouth. Seeing his shadow in the water he thought it was a dog with a bigger bone than the one he had, so he opened his mouth to get the other dog's bone and dropped his bone into water.

I am offering a clipping from a paper that should have no special interest except in wanting to see the American public get the best they can afford. I hope those who are worrying about having to pay tax to support the REA will read all of it twice:

Now that the Federal Trade Commission is conducting a drive against deceptive advertising, why doesn't it crack down on the biggest thing of that kind—the Power Trust's series of expensive propaganda ads giving the American people a false picture of public-owned electric power?

That question was asked last week by Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, which represents more than 1,000 local public-owned electric systems. He asked it in a letter to Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the FTC.

"Consumers are protected against false and misleading advertising of specific products. It seems equally if not more important that consumers be protected against false and misleading advertising in the so-called 'institutional advertising field,'" Radin asserted.

Such "institutional" ads do not attempt to sell a particular product, but a political or economic idea. In the case of the series of Power Trust ads, put in magazines and newspapers by a lavishly-financed propaganda organization—calling itself "America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies"—the central idea is that public-owned power systems are subsidized by the federal, state and local governments and "do not pay taxes," while private utility companies do.

In his letter to the FTC chief, Radin said: "No one would wish to place restrictions on freedom of speech or freedom of advertising. Surely, though, the right to advertise does not carry with it a license to mislead the public or to distort the truth, as these ads do."

MEET MR. CUNNINGHAM. The author is a farmer who writes a sprightly column, called "Tractor Musings," for *the Monroe Journal*. He's also a member of Union Electric Membership Corporation. He writes that he was born September 1, 1894, near Bryson City, "in the middle of a family of 11 children. I had to fight both large and small to get my way," he reports.

He has been a miner, school teacher, trapper, sawmiller, railroad man, mechanic, and more. But we want to save his personal story for another issue. It's a rollicking good one. We *will* tell you how he summed up his experience so far.

"If I have ever given anything to the world, I consider that raising my family, helping my father and mother in their old days to be happy, having some cheap houses for people who are not able to pay a high rent, and, last but not least, helping as best I could to get electric power to people living on the farm, thereby making life more pleasant for them. And one of my desires is to help them keep what they now have."

Photos by Lawrence Wofford, courtesy of News & Observer.

50 years from now, today's youngsters will sit by the fireside and talk about



Between snows, home of Blue Ridge member in Ashe.

The Year of the Five-Foot Snow

It was the second day of spring, and the youngster stopped short as he left his dad's Raleigh office building. He caught a few fine flakes in his hand, slammed his books to the sidewalk, and groaned, "Oh, No! Not *again*!"

That's the kind of winter it was, everywhere in North Carolina. For most folks it began about the time it looked like an early spring might give some comfort to the flu sufferers. In the Coastal Plain, the flowering quince had put out buds, camellias were opening, and a few impatient robins and warblers were to be seen in back yards.

On February 12 and 13, snow, rain, ice, and bitter cold brought the false spring to an unmistakable end. Pines, heavy with ice, crashed across power lines, causing thousands of outages in Raleigh alone. In the mountains, the weather was mostly snow, and the eastern folk looked enviously to the northwest. But not for long. While the east had a couple of week's thaw, the mountains never really dug out.

Beginning in early March, North Carolina was buried and reburied under snows which came as regularly as Wednesday. In fact, they began on three successive Wednesdays in most places—March 2, March 9, and March 16.

While every locality had plenty of snow to brag about, just about everybody could whistle when they read the reports coming out of northwest North Carolina.

Not counting the considerable amount that fell after March 16, the accumulated snowfall measured 64 inches around



After the people were taken care of, hay was airlifted to cattle. Melting shown here was brief. Snow began again.



Fuel crisis worsened when only train into West Jefferson jumped icy tracks at Devil's Crossing, five miles away.



Blue Ridge's West Jefferson office was center for Army, Red Cross, N. Guard, Civil Defense, and Highway Patrol.



Aid came by helicopter, and Blue Ridge workers rode as guides. Line foreman Roby Swift helps pilots locate drop area.

West Jefferson, and drifts were reported as deep as 40 feet.

In Ashe County and nearby, upwards of 1,500 families were marooned for weeks, bringing out the Red Cross, National Guard, the Third Army, the Highway Patrol, and Civil Defense forces to try to get food, medicine, and fuel to them.

Welcome as the outside help was, the mountaineers counted heavily on home folks for aid when they needed it.

Before the situation was recognized as an "official" emergency by the various agencies, the consumer-owned Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation had been working night and day to keep the power flowing to homes, many of which are heated electrically, and going to help families in need.

Once the combined mercy mission started, the West Jefferson office of Blue Ridge EMC became headquarters for the operation; Blue Ridge linemen and service men guided army helicopters to homes of families in need, and office workers kept the coffee hot through the night, and stayed on the job "just to help." Hugh Crigler, manager of Blue Ridge's West Jefferson division and local Civil Defense chief, directed the air drop.

Over in Alleghany County, there wasn't much news coverage, but the situation was just as bad in some places as it was in Ashe.

There, as elsewhere over the co-op system, employees of Blue Ridge gave as much attention to the need for food, fuel, and medicine, as to the need for electricity. The co-op's communications' facilities often provided the only means of transmitting emergency messages.

Jimmy Allen, manager of the Alleghany district of the cooperative, reported on March 16, that "our fellows have made contact with 30 to 35 families who were stranded. To do this, they have had to walk several miles through deep snows, carrying food, coal, and medicine.

"On one trip, they found a widowed mother with 11 small children and no food or fuel. Our men went in with boxes of food and a chain saw and cut enough

(*Continued on page 27*)

WHILE ATTENTION was focused on the snow-bound West Jefferson area, there were many other places in the mountains completely cut off from the outside world for weeks.

The Max Patch section of Haywood and Madison Counties—inhabited by folk who never much mingled outside anyway—has been snow-bound since Christmas. Total snowfall of the winter was 194 inches.

On the second day of spring, a new storm blocked the road in with drifts of 30 feet. Under the snow was a base of seven inches ice. According to Major James Henry, commander of the chain of seven Salvation Army missions in the area, the people were getting along pretty well, and most had enough food and fuel to last.

The remote area is served with electricity by Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, Waynesville, and French Broad EMC of Marshall. Haywood Manager R. C. Sheffield reported only one major outage, lasting three hours, in the section.



Highway department did best to clear roads, but ran out of places to dump snow. The air proved to be the best route.



Demanding buyers require clean, well-graded eggs, and pay to get them. Ray Thomas of Climax uses automatic cleaner-grader which does everything but put eggs in shipping crate. Good management in the home—through labor-saving electric appliances—has released Thomas's womenfolk to help with the flock, keeping "wages" in the family.

You've got to Manage

to survive on egg money, and here's how one man does it

By C. L. OVERMAN

The identifying marks of a good egg production business are quality eggs and high production. Ray Thomas of Climax, Route 1, combines properly-selected equipment with good management to maintain a year-round 66 per cent production average and produce Grade A eggs with his 3,000-hen flock.

Thomas, a member of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, has been careful in selecting the equipment he needs for every job he must do. Realizing that it takes about 5,000 hens to justify automatic feeding equipment, he took the next best course—bulk feed storage and feeding from a hand cart rather than the old "bag-and-bucket" method.

Fresh feed and water are necessary for high production. Since feed has a tendency to become stale, Thomas only orders feed for weekly deliveries. "We never fill our bins to capacity," he said. Between deliveries, the bins are thoroughly cleaned and all old feed removed.

The hand cart makes moving feed from bin to feeders easy and reduces spillage losses. It also makes proper feed measuring easier, particularly in an operation like Thomas's where the feeding program calls for 3/10-pound of mash per hen and five pounds of grain per 100 hens a day. A chute on the bin is opened, feed runs directly into the cart, and is wheeled anywhere in the laying house with ease and efficiency.

Fresh feed does little good, however, unless the hens have fresh, clean water to wash it down. Thomas uses automatic waterers and an electric water system to provide his hens with fresh water at all times. When cold weather threatens to freeze the water in the troughs, he drops a 100-watt cable-type warmer in each trough to keep the water warm. "Hens can't drink if the water is frozen," he said. The water doesn't freeze and, being warm, it is more tempting to the hens than cold water would be. Elimination of ice also eases the cleaning chores.

One of the best production stimulants an egg producer can use is electric lighting to extend his hens' workday beyond daylight hours. This, too, is incorporated into Thomas's operation. He uses what is known as the "stimulighting" program to make up for decreases that normally occur after the hens have reached peak production. In this program, the amount of light the hens get is increased a little each month.

Thomas uses 100-watt bulbs spaced so as to provide one watt of light per hen. He begins with a 14-hour day as his pullets come into production and increases the time by a half-hour per month until he reaches 21 hours of light a day. Time clocks turn the lights on automatically at the prescribed time before daylight each morning and off at sunrise. He resets the clocks twice a month, taking a 15-minute increase with each resetting. "We believe this is easier on the hens than taking the whole half-hour in one jump," Thomas said.

The 21-hour workday is maintained until the hens begin to drop in production toward the end of their productive period. At this time, Thomas increases the time to a full 24 hours per day to get as many eggs as possible from the hens before they go out of production and have to be replaced.

Another step in the Thomas operation is the completely automatic cleaning, sizing, and grading operation in his egg room. He uses one machine that cleans, sizes, and grades the eggs in one operation. From the cleaner-grader, the eggs are placed directly into shipping crates for twice-a-week pick-up. This pick-up schedule is tight enough to keep the eggs from losing quality and, thus far, Thomas

has not had to purchase an egg cooler.

Thomas culls his flock when his hens reach 12 to 15 months old. "We don't want to feed any loafers," he explained. To prevent a slack period in production at culling time, Thomas has a new flock of pullets ready to go into production and thus he maintains his high production average.

Every six months Thomas starts 1,200 chicks for his replacement program. The chicks are placed in a brooder house that is separated from the laying houses and are kept warm by three 500-chick hover-type electric brooders.

"We have found the electric brooders to be easier and cheaper to operate," Thomas said.

At one time, he used coal brooders as well as electric ones. He now broods his chicks for between one-half and one cent each.

The chicks remain in the brooder house until they are three months old. At that time they are removed to a cleaned laying house where they remain throughout their productive lives.

A lot of work and time is required in an operation the size of Thomas's. He and his family do it all, except during peak work seasons when a minimum of

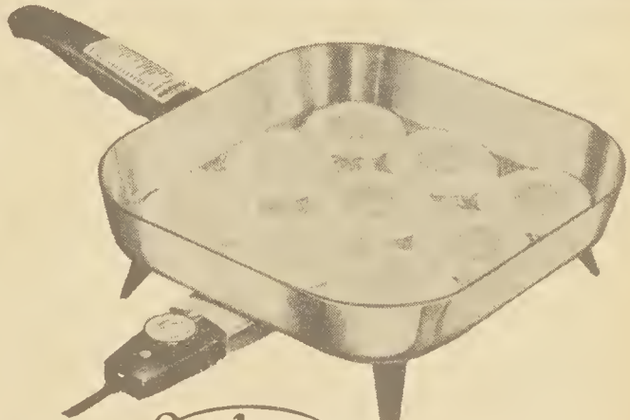
(*Continued on page 31*)



Warmers hold water at 50 degrees in cold weather, keep production high. Ray Thomas (right) inspects warmer with Quinton Hussey, electrification advisor for Randolph Electric Membership Association.

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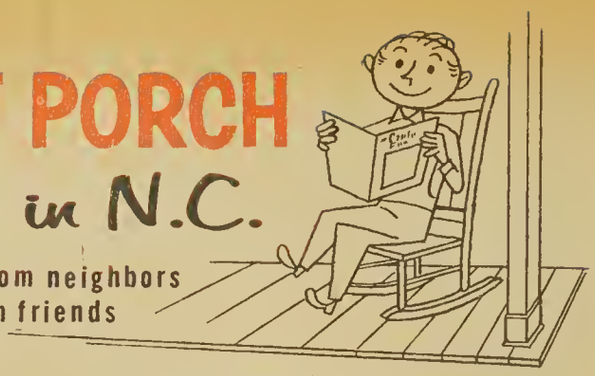
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Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends

Squirt Can for Lice

George Goforth of Cherryville, Route 2, claims a high-pressure squirt can is the easiest way to oil cattle for lice control. Goforth shoots his cows with a non-detergent motor oil while they are eating. He has found that two applications a winter does the job.

"Damping Off"

"Damping off," a condition caused by a fungus that attacks seed, young seedlings and roots, threatens Tarheel vegetable plant growers unless they take steps to prevent it. J. C. Wells, Extension Service plant pathologist, recommends the use of two pounds of methyl bromide per 100 square feet of plant bed before planting time. Later on, it may be necessary to follow up the methyl bromide with fungicide drench treatment. Drench treating can be done with 76% Ferbam, mixed two pounds to 100 gallons of water, 50% Captan, mixed two pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Semesan. Ferbam and Captan solutions should be applied at the rate of one-half gallon per square yard. Semesan should be mixed and applied according to directions on the package.

Unwilted Silage and Poor Appetites

An organic compound, produced during fermentation of silage made from freshly-chopped, unwilted grass-legume mixtures, causes dairy heifers to lose their appetites, according to tests conducted at the Beltsville, Md., Agricultural Research Center. The researchers recommend that farmers allow their silage to wilt a few hours after cutting before ensiling it. This procedure eliminates the formation of the distasteful organic compound.

Crow Repellent

Vaughn Gibson of Hayesville has found something other than a shotgun to keep crows away from young corn. Last year, Gibson treated his corn seed with a crow repellent and reports that the crows stayed away. No doubt the repellent is cheaper than shotgun shells, too!

Teething Ring for Hogs

It seems that loafing is just as uninteresting to hogs as it is to most people. Julian Edwards of Rich Square decided this must have been the case when he had trouble with his hogs biting one another. He gave them something to idle away the hours—an old automobile tire that hangs over the pen within their reach. Now the hogs get so much satisfaction they evidently forget to bite one another.

Treated Here, Untreated Gone

Some folks still doubt the value of paying a little extra to treat their fence posts. Oklahoma Experiment Station tests prove the treating well worth the small cost. The tests were begun in 1950 and 1951 when posts treated with 5% pentachlorophenol suspended in No. 2 fuel oil were set next to untreated posts. By December, 1959, every one of the untreated posts had failed while none of the treated ones showed any sign of deteriorating.

Big Waterer Pays

It not only takes plenty of water for beef animals but the waterer must be big enough for animals' heads if they are to drink properly. Wayne Bennett of Chapel Hill, Route 3, did water his two baby beeves with 2½-gallon buckets and thought they were getting plenty because there was always a little water in the buckets at watering time. When he removed the buckets and put one half of a 55-gallon steel drum in their place, water consumption rose by 45%. The animals now look and are doing better.

Lumber + Wire = Hay Feeder

Wayne Brigman of Madison County got together some rough lumber and 6-inch mesh woven wire to come up with hay feeder racks for his young calves. The lumber was used for framing and the wire for sides. The feeders do a good job of keeping hay out of droppings and bedding and the mesh is large enough to permit the calves to pull the hay out for eating.

The Joke's on Me!

By Mrs. Murphy Wrench
Stedman, Route 1
(South River EMC)

(Each month the Carolina Farmer pays $5 to the reader who supplies the best true funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

One Sunday we were having a special "company" dinner, to which our preacher had been invited as guest of honor. Naturally, I was taking every possible precaution to see that everything was "just right."

To add an extra touch to my table, I borrowed my good neighbor's flat silver. Repeatedly I cautioned my children: "Don't mention to the company that the silver is borrowed."

Evidently I did a good job of "brain-washing" the youngsters. Just after company and family were seated at the table, my four year-old arose and announced:

"I know *one* thing. This silver sure wasn't borrowed."

Well-Said

by John Ford
in the Alabama Rural Electric News

"You have heard the old saying, 'Cast your bread upon the waters, and it will come back ham sandwiches.' Well, how about sending chicken feathers to come back fur coats? That's what they are doing in Sand Mountain. The broiler business in North Alabama has grown so large that incinerators have burned night and day to dispose of the offal at poultry processing plants. Now they are selling these 'leavings' for cash instead of spending money to get rid of them. In the new plant at Boaz, the chicken feathers, heads, necks, feet and viscera are quick-frozen for shipment to mink farms in the Northwest, where eager minks turn them into fur coats.

"This is the same principle as turning gas into electricity. You wouldn't want a lot of smelly chicken entrails around the house, so you feed them to a mink and they turn into beautiful fur. You wouldn't want a lot of smelly gas around the house, so you put it through a firebox and a boiler and a turbine and a generator—and it comes out as beautiful electricity."



WOE In The Land of Plenty

By JAY RICHTER

YOU'D THINK that America's rural citizen owed the rest of the country an apology for living, judging by the articles you see these days in some of the big city magazines and newspapers.

The way this standard press pap has it, the farmer and his friends are being pampered to the point where we're all about to be ruined by it.

It may be quite true, as some say, that the Department of Agriculture has never used so many dollars to do so little.

But let's not lose our heads.

U. S. farmers and their government, working together over the years, have built a food-and-fiber production plant that is the technological marvel of the age. Our agricultural operation remains today the envy of the world, and for some needy peoples American food is about all that keeps body and soul together.

Soft Soap Not Required

Our "problem"—what to do with too much—is the kind of trouble other nations wish they could get into.

Modern American farming practices today permit a single farm worker to produce enough food for himself and 23 others—an unparalleled production efficiency ratio that has been carefully noted by Nikita Krushchev. In a recent talk urging his countrymen to greater efforts on the farm front, the dictator of all the Russians made some comparisons.

They were odious from the Soviet point of view.

The statistics showed that in Russia it takes something like three times more labor than it does in America for a farmer to produce a given amount of food. Approximately 4½ times as much labor is required in the Soviet as in this country to produce a bushel of grain. It takes a Russian farmer about twice the labor to turn out a bale of cotton, and 2½ times as much to produce 100 pounds of milk.

Thirty years ago it took a U. S. worker about one hour of labor to buy a dozen eggs whereas today he can get them for only 15 minutes of work. Eighteen minutes of work buys a pound of chuck roast that used to cost 24 minutes of labor. The amount of working time required to earn a quart of milk has been cut in half as is the case with potatoes and also bread.

The American farmer, to sum up, is producing ever-increasing amounts of food for a growing population at an ever-decreasing cost per unit of output. He is getting these results through use of more machinery, better management, and increased yields.

That is the story we have for the Russians. The chapter and verse includes some recent developments that are eye-poppers, and which would have been impossible without rural electrification.

Push-button Feeding

A case in point is motor-driven conveyors that simultaneously haul grain, silage, and protein supplement from separate storage areas, mix them in proper proportions and finally dispense the ration to livestock by auger into long feeding troughs.

Other examples include equipment that permits a farmer to feed hundreds of animals in a few minutes with the push of a button; and a new machine that automatically bales hay, then tosses the bound bale into a wagon trailing the baler.

By hooking together a number of pieces of equipment, American farmers now may plant, fertilize and spray on a pre-emergence weed killer at the same time a field is plowed. It is thus possible to harvest a crop on the second trip across the field, eliminating the need for harrowing, disking, and sometimes cultivation as well.

Farm Research Helps Everybody

You are sometimes led to believe that America's "pampered" farmers are the sole beneficiaries of expenditures for farm research. The fact is that farm scientists work for everybody in the nation, and frequently their findings are of direct benefit to all peoples everywhere.

Such was the case, for instance, with streptomycin, discovered in the course of soil studies at New Jersey's agricultural experiment station. This drug gave the world its first important breakthrough in the search for effective control and treatment of tuberculosis.

Another development of a similar kind was described recently by Harold E. Myers, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona.

Beneficiaries Include Ike, Lyndon

"Thirty years ago," Dean Myers recently told a Congressional committee, "sweet clover hay fed as the principal feed to cattle frequently resulted in tremendous death losses, especially at the time of dehorning and castrating. The animals bled to death. Through agricultural research, the cause of bleeding was determined.

"A chemical substance in sweet clover called "dicoumarol' was the causative agent," Dean Myers went on. "One research scientist asked, 'If this compound kills cattle by causing them to bleed to death, why wouldn't it kill rats and mice?' Put into a food attractive to rats and mice it was found to work . . . Someone also said, 'This compound delays clotting of blood. Blood clotting is a serious problem in humans—why not try dicourmarol in such cases?' It was found to work.

"Today, President Eisenhower, Senator Lyndon Johnson and many others are living and are in fairly good health, thanks to dicoumarol and to agriculture research . . ."



Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

"Should I expect my escort to spend all of his time with me at a party?"

SANDRA COVINGTON

Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin EMC



No, I do not think so. Most boys like to get off with the other boys some or dance a couple of dances with other girls. I think a girl should be broadminded enough not to act as if she "owns" her date just because he takes her to a party.

On the other hand, I think a boy should spend *most* of his time with his date because he asked *her* to go with *him*, and if he had not planned to spend most of his time with her, I don't think he should have asked her. Girls don't like to be carried to a party and then "dumped."

CRAIG BURNETT

Walnut, French Broad Electric



I don't think that an escort should be expected to spend all of his time with his date at a party, because this doesn't give either the boy or girl a chance to meet others as they should. The more acquaintances that a person has, the better he develops his personality. On the other hand, the boy should not let his date become bored. The girl shouldn't expect the boy to spend all of his time with her unless they were really serious because it might make her appear selfish or jealous. In small parties where everybody is acquainted a girl who expected her date to stay with her all the time might spoil the party.





DWIGHT ROUSE

Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

Yes, I do think an escort should spend his time with his date at a party. After all, they will be in a group anyway. If he hadn't wished to be with his date, he should not have asked her to the party. I think a couple enjoys a party more if they stay together.

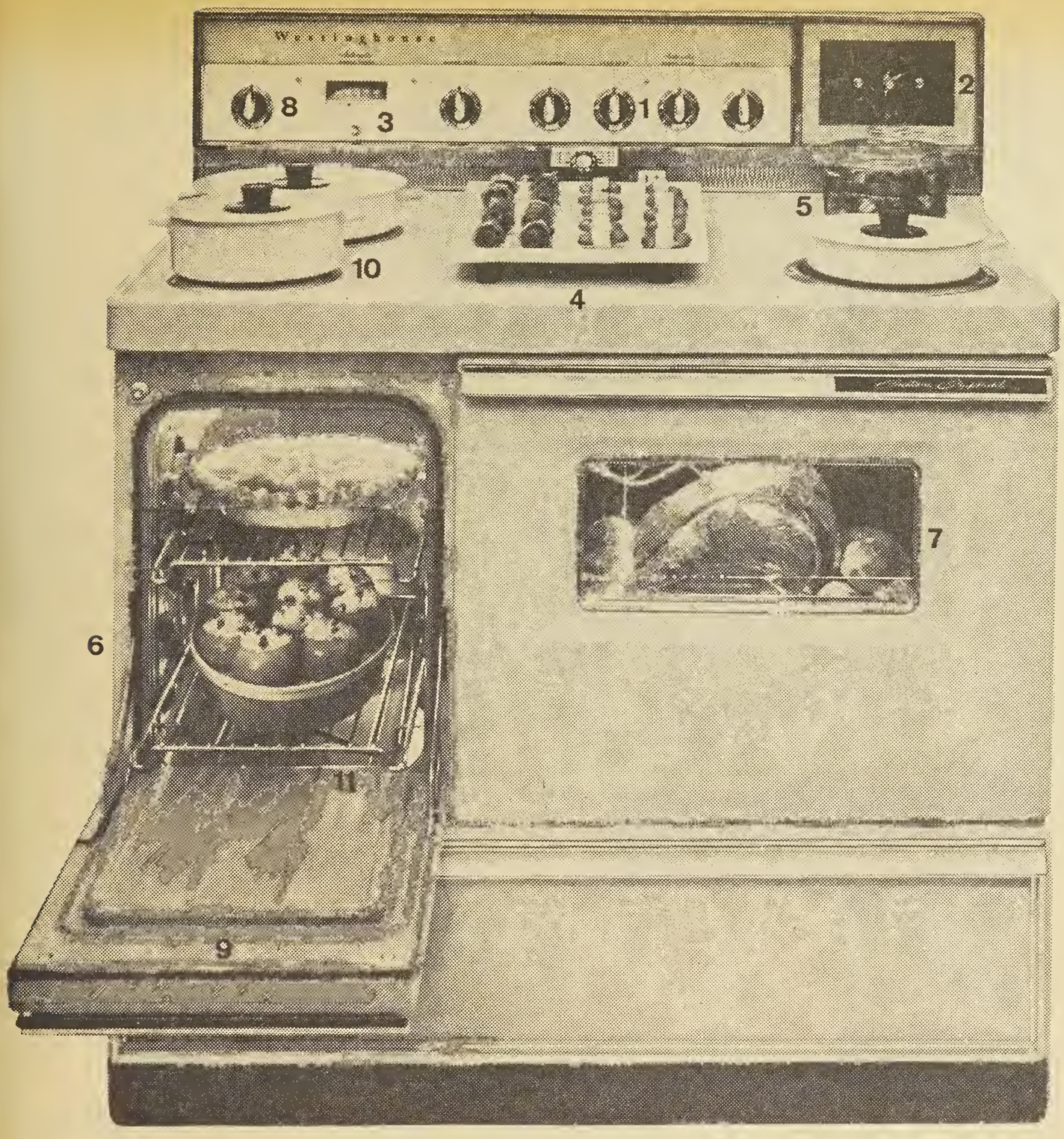
RITA HARRIS

Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

I don't think an escort should leave his date at a party; he should spend most of his time with her. It is all right for him to speak or chat with someone else, but he should never leave her out of the conversation. It can be very embarrassing to the girl if she is left alone at a party.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Libby Ann Jordan, Rt. 2, Statesville. Libby Ann is a 17-year-old senior at Central High in Statesville, and writes us that she has many hobbies, but her favorites are reading and sewing. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jordan, who are members of Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh. Include the following information about yourself: your name, age, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we'll send you $5.



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YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S **Westinghouse**

Westinghouse congratulates the membership of Rural Electric Co-ops everywhere on your Silver Jubilee Year.



Cover the Area

Speaking at the 1960 NRECA annual meeting, Senator George Aiken, ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, had this to say about *area* coverage:

"There are those who say that the REA should no longer be permitted to borrow money from the government at a low rate of interest. Some say we should not borrow from government at all, because 50% of our new members are not engaged in farming.

"Certainly many persons now living on the farm or in the country do not depend on the land for their living, or at least all of it.

"We know that a lot of people have moved out of the city into rural areas where they have gone into business, manufacturing or commerce, or simply to make their homes and raise their families in a congenial and natural setting . . .

"I am glad that industry can now locate out in the country and make full or part-time jobs for thousands who might otherwise succumb to the age of technology and have to give up their farms.

"Except for the REA program, however, this adjustment to a better rural living for millions could never have taken place.

"Why should the people of a community who had the courage and foresight to organize a cooperative and bring light and power and prosperity to a hitherto handicapped area now be penalized for so doing?"

Blind Man's Buff

First they said, "It can't be done." Now they say, "rural" doesn't mean rural

By DR. PAUL NELSON, staff economist
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Strange as it may seem, we're being told that "rural" doesn't mean rural when it refers to "Rural Electrification."

Remember your school-day poem about the elephant and the blind men? Each of the blind men felt of the elephant. But no two of them "saw" the same thing. To one the elephant was a rope, to another it was a tree, and so on and on.

It's a long way from elephants to rural electrification, but the point of the old poem is still a good one.

The fact that your rural electric system serves a church doesn't make rural electrification a religious program. And, because your system serves a crossroads filling station, it doesn't necessarily become a petroleum program.

The Rural Electrification Administration was established a quarter century ago to bring modern electric service to "rural areas." Everyone—except perhaps the poet's blind men—knows that rural areas include farms, rural homes, suburbanites, country schools, churches, and rural industries. Rural America encompasses a great variety of individuals, families, businesses and establishments.

Since this must be obvious to anyone who takes the trouble to view the whole "elephant," why all the fuss about a few blind men who are telling us *"what is, ain't!"*

Actually, there's a lot at stake and the outcome can have a substantial effect on you—the quality of electric service you may continue to expect and how much you will have to pay for your electricity.

How can mere words—"rural" or "farm" or whatever they may be—have such a wallop? They can't in themselves, of course, but they can provide the groundwork for restricting your rural electric system. Unless this process is thwarted, it is bound to reach you ultimately.

Your rural electric system and the thousand others around the country serve territory that by utility standards must be called thin. If your system is of average density, it will have about three consumers to a mile of line.

On the other hand, power companies have a density of not three, but 30 and upwards, including city service, and the difference in revenue per mile of line is even greater.

One reason rural electric territory is so thin is that the REA law rules many types of consumers out of bounds. Your rural electric system, for example, can't connect a consumer who already has service, even if the consumer requests it. It faces other restrictions in serving towns and villages.

All this points up one thing: By taking away some more of this territory or tightening the restrictions a bit further, these proposed changes will strike at the critical economic feasibility of rural electrification.

Such is the background to the "rural" vs. "farm" debate that has been waged over the program in recent months and years. Utility spokesmen and others say that the rural electrification program was supposed to mean "farm" and not "rural." They point with alarm to the records of new consumers and say, "These aren't farmers!"

One of those who has been most concerned with the farm and rural aspect of rural electrification is Maurice Stans, the director of the Federal Budget Bureau.

The Stans theme is simply that REA activities ought to be restricted. The reason he gives is the growing number of non-farm rural consumers on rural electric systems financed through REA loans.

Another to hold forth on this subject is Dean M. Mitchell. He is president of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. In an article in which he bandies around such terms as "communistic" and "fanatical," he goes on to say, "There is strong indication here that REA power was for the farmer only." To his mind, the rest of the business belongs to the power companies.

First of all, everyone should know that nowhere in the Rural Electrification Act can the statement be found that REA borrowers are to serve only farms.

The Rural Electrification Act says "rural areas" and defines them to include "both the farm and non-farm population thereof . . ."

Careful reading of the congressional debates and hearings, which preceded the establishment of the rural electrification program, shows that throughout the debate, the record was full of references to rural areas, rural territories, and rural districts.

Senator George Norris, co-author of the REA act, was careful to point out that he wanted the rural electric systems to serve rural *areas,* not just the farms in those areas. In his own words he defined rural area to *"include both the farm and non-farm population."*

Senator Norris was a man of vision. He must have had a good idea of what was to happen to rural areas, once electricity brought them modern light and power. He may have foreseen that industry would locate in rural areas. He undoubtedly anticipated the movement of city people into the country, once they could live decently there.

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

DRAPERY DRAMA

WHEN NATURE redecorates her living room with springtime, she uses color to dramatize her furniture, and more color to hide any flaws in the architecture. She hangs a cooling green on her barren trees. She paints the bleak sky a pastel blue. She dots her carpet with splashes of yellow, white, blue, and violet.

Like Lady Nature, the homemaker is also anxious for some rejuvenation in her household after she's finished her spring cleaning. And color is the answer to *her* problems, too . . . color in her draperies. The right colors, textures and styles in drapery can advertise the beauty of your furniture, disguise architectural blemishes, and, according to psychologists, influence your daily moods! (Did you know that red makes many high-strung people nervous? That yellow is cheering?)

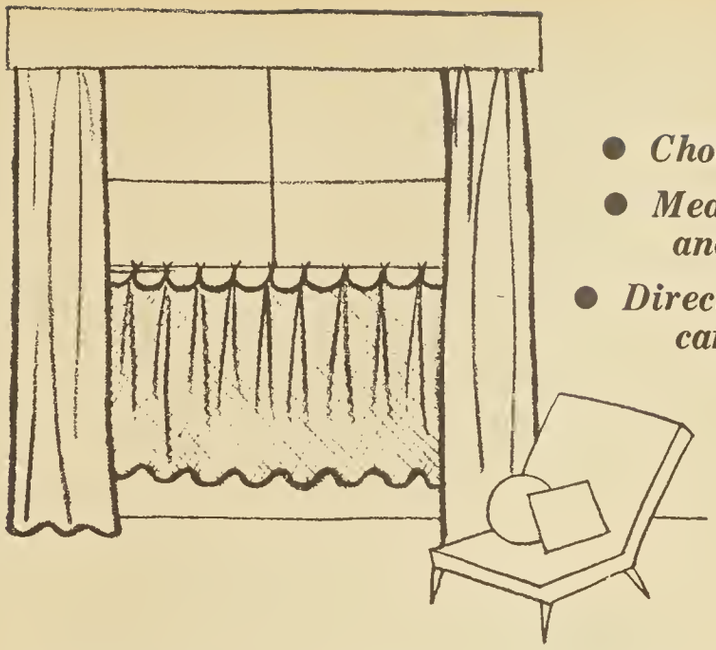
Color in drapery can even make your room a different size. If you wish your room larger, match wall color to the background color of your draperies; the soft, blended effect will seem to make the walls recede. Choose a pastel pink or a cool, retreating color such as blue, green, or violet to increase this impression of roominess.

A barnlike room, or one with a northern exposure, can be given a cozier aspect by draperies which feature a warm color like yellow, red or orange.

Textures and patterns are nearly as important as color. Draperies with vertical stripes tend to increase a room's apparent height. Rough-textured fabrics are effective with pine furniture, less compatible with more formal woods like mahogany. Texture, like color, can be both "warm" and "cool" in its effects. Shiny fabrics look cooler than dull ones, and sleek surfaces are cooler to the touch than rough-textured ones.

Many problems can be solved by skillful placement of draperies. Want to divide a room in half or section off a nook? Suspend full-length draperies on a ceiling track.

homemade window magic



- *Choosing materials*
- *Measuring, cutting and hemming*
- *Directions for making cafe curtains*

NOW that we know that effective, colorful draperies can change the looks of our homes as well as our personalities, the next question is, "How can I redress all my windows inexpensively?"

You can save money, time and trouble by making your own window dressings on your efficient electric sewing machine.

You have a huge variety of materials to choose from: Polished cottons, because of their richness, have become increasingly popular for use in formal draperies and upholstering of sofas and chairs. Sailcloth, monks cloth, heavy tapestry prints, ticking, and sheer printed batiste are other cotton fabrics especially suitable for full-length or wall-to-wall drapery arrangements.

You can enhance small windows with gay curtains of cotton chintz, broadcloth, or a similar material. Cotton sheets, in pastel colors or striped and floral patterns, also can be used for inexpensive window treatments. For the kitchen and bathroom, brightly colored and patterned terry cloth toweling is a wise choice for curtains since the fabric washes easily and requires no ironing.

Making well-tailored draperies and curtains is not difficult, but the job does require careful planning. Measuring the width and length of the fabric needed, cutting and hemming are three of the most important steps. Here are some general rules to follow:

Measuring length and width. Use a yardstick or steel measuring tape. Measure from the top of the curtain rod down to the desired lengths. There are three correct lengths: to the window sill; to the bottom of the apron; or to the floor. Allow enough fabric for a double three-inch bottom hem. The double hem will



make the drapery hang better because of added weight. For best appearance, sheer curtains should be made with double hems at both sides and bottom. Allow at least four inches for the top hem. This is three inches for the hem and one inch for heading fold-in.

You'll want to use plenty of fabric in the width of your draperies so they'll be full, not skimpy. Measure for width across the curtain rod. Draperies of heavy fabric should be one and one-half times the width of the window. Sheer curtains require more fabric, often three to four times the width. Allow one and three-fourth inches for side seams.

If pinch or French pleats are used in the heading, width of the finished drapery should be twice that of the window. For each pair of pull draperies on the traverse rod, allow 10 to 12 inches for overlap. A well-hung pull drapery admits no light when drawn.

Cutting. When you are ready to cut your draperies, be sure that the grain of the fabric is perfectly straight. This means that the lengthwise and crosswise threads must be at right angles. If the fabric is stretched out of its woven position, the draperies will not hang well. To obtain a straight line for measuring and cutting, pull a crosswise thread gently and cut on this line. Cut on the true up and down of the straightened fabric.

Hemming. Draperies also hang best if all hems are put in by hand with long, loose slip-stitches. For a trim, square effect, corners should be mitered. It's a good idea to let the drapery hang from the rod for a week before putting in the bottom hem.

For informal window dressing, cafe curtains remain the favorite of the homemaker. They are easy to wash and iron, and they can be easily opened.

Here's an easy way to make a scalloped heading for cafe curtains: Fold down a four-inch heading at the top of the curtain. Using a saucer, trace semi-circles. With right sides of fabric together, stitch around each semi-circle. Cut around each semi-circle three fourths of an inch from stitching. Turn fabric rightside out, press, and hem heading. Attach rings at points between each semi-circle. Finish side and bottom hems.

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See how the wonderful PLUS found in Kelvinator products can help you end <u>all</u> such nasty, time-consuming jobs!

IN every product made by Kelvinator you'll find exceptional quality and many worthwhile, useful things . . . all of which add up to a wonderful plus not available in any other make at any price.

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Only Kelvinator gives you this new Deep Turbulent washing that energizes the wash-water itself to do the thorough cleaning without harsh agitator friction. Of course, you get lint filter and bleach dispenser, *all* the real important features!

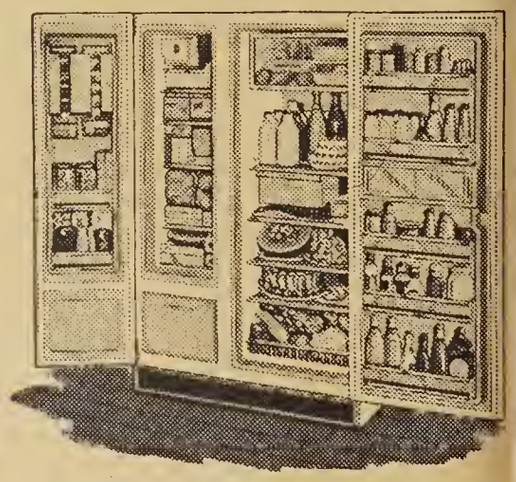
THE PLUS THAT ENDS DIRTY OVEN CLEANING

Cooking, too, is much easier; and no electric range, except Kelvinator, has "Throw-Away" aluminum foil oven liners that end oven cleaning drudgery. Just take out soiled liners . . . slip in shiny new ones . . . in a few easy minutes!

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Take Kelvinator's "No-Frost" in refrigerator-freezers—the simplest, most economical way to end the awful mess of defrosting. There are no exposed, space-wasting coils on the back. And tests by the Kelvinator Institute show huge savings in electricity, nearly the cost of the refrigerator over the years.

As you can see, the Kelvinator plus is a lot of things . . . things that give you the extra usefulness and the superb quality of appliances that are built better to serve better. This plus doesn't cost you a penny extra. But it will save your time, your labor, your disposition. See for yourself . . . at your nearest Kelvinator Dealer's.



No foodkeeper anywhere, except the fabulous Foodarama by Kelvinator, offers you an upright freezer and big-family refrigerator, both in one cabinet. It's only 41 inches wide . . . costs much less than buying two separate units!

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Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MARGARET RIVERS, Macon, Rt. 2, sends us a recipe that her family enjoys "so much." Margaret, who is 20 years old, writes that this is an original recipe and very simple to make. "I first ate a dessert similar to this," she says, "in a cafeteria one day and I liked it so well, I came home and made up this recipe. Now it's a favorite with my family and I usually make it when we have guests. I hope your readers will like this dessert, too."

Margaret lives at home with her mother and uncle. Her hobbies are cooking and sewing. She tells us that she makes all of her clothes, covers chairs, makes slip covers and curtains. Her uncle, with whom she has lived since the death of her father last year, is a member of the Halifax Electric Membership Corporation.

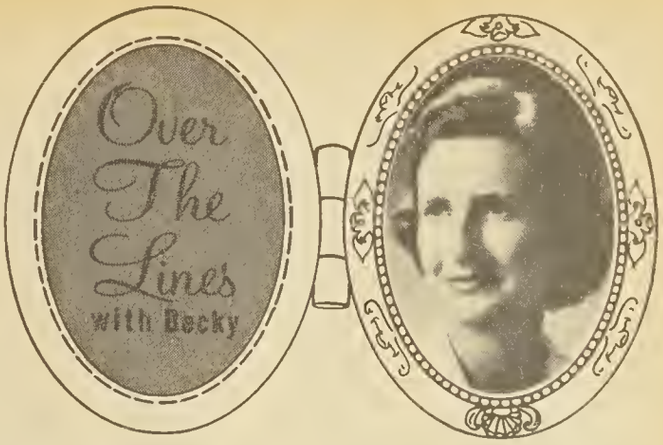
If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: *Carolina Farmer,* Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send your recipe: the size of your family, what they like to eat, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Margaret Rivers
Route 2, Macon, N. C.

LEMON ICE BOX PIE

1 can evaporated milk (13 oz. size)
Juice of 4 lemons
1¼ cups granulated sugar
1 cup graham cracker crumbs

Chill milk in refrigerator until ice cold, but do not freeze. Pour in large mixing bowl, beat until it looks like whipped cream. Stir in sugar and mix well. Add lemon juice and mix until well blended. Line dish with graham cracker crumbs. Pour in lemon mixture. Sprinkle top with remaining cracker crumbs. Chill in refrigerator about 30 minutes before serving.



Closet cleaning . . .

Emerging blossoms and gentle winds are promising us a real springtime these days. And with the blossoms and the breezes come a warning call to action for the homemaker—it's time for spring cleaning again.

Possibly the most odious part of spring cleaning is closet cleaning, for this includes not only *physical* work, but that of decision making: Shall I throw this away? Will I need this hat again?

I heard a home economist say recently that what our houses need is a good "closet revolution," and this expert was convinced that we could have a larger and more useful wardrobe, we could look better, and could save money on clothing budgets, all at the same time, if the family would get up its courage and march to the closet. Here's a plan to follow:

Go through every closet in the house, and take the clothes out. Don't forget to list the clothes at the cleaners and in storage. Divide your wardrobe into four lists: (1) Clothes that are in good condition and will last for at least two more years. (2) Clothes that are still usable, but will need to be replaced in the not-too-distant future. (3) Clothes that should be repaired or altered. (4) Clothes you no longer want.

First of all, get rid of the clothes in the fourth category.

Repair or alter those clothes in the third category before returning them to a cleaned closet—or storing them for the next season. From the clothing in the first two groupings, you can plan your budget for the next season, and buy more wisely.

Here are some tips for building the family's wardrobe and conquering the closet problem:

(1) As each season approaches, check again the things you wore last season—make additional weeding and wardrobe improving. If you discard things at the end of a season, you may regret it next year. You need some "transitional" clothing.

(2) If in doubt about a last-season item, try it on before making your decision.

(3) Remember that color considerations are important. If you like bright colors, that is fine—but remember that a highly-colored wardrobe usually requires a little more care, is more costly to coordinate, and may cause you to tire of it more quickly.

(4) Remember that there are many improvements you can make in the closet itself. Include a good clothes-rod; special hangers for sheer fabrics and velvets; garment bags; plastic coverings; shoe pockets; clothes brushes and sponges; tie and belt organizers.

(5) Do a little every day to keep things up-to-date and in order. It'll make spring cleaning easier next year.

FOR THE WEE ONES



Mrs. Rabbit:

(1) Make balls by crushing regular aluminum foil, 5" in diameter for the haunches, 2" for the shoulders, 3" for the head. Fasten together with toothpicks. Shape the head like a rabbit's with the fingers.

(2) Make legs by loosely wadding foil into narrow roll. Bend like a horseshoe and fasten in place with toothpicks or pins. Make front paws from 2 short lengths of wadded foil; fasten in place and fold across stomach.

(3) Make ears from 2 long double-thick pieces of red aluminum foil at one end to form point and gather at other. Attach to head with pins and shape with fingers to look pert and floppy.

(4) Shape the mouth from a short piece of pink pipe cleaner, the eyes from red foil and attach with pins. Blue foil and tiny flowers make her hat and a lace paper doily her apron, collar and tail. Tie ribbon bow under chin.

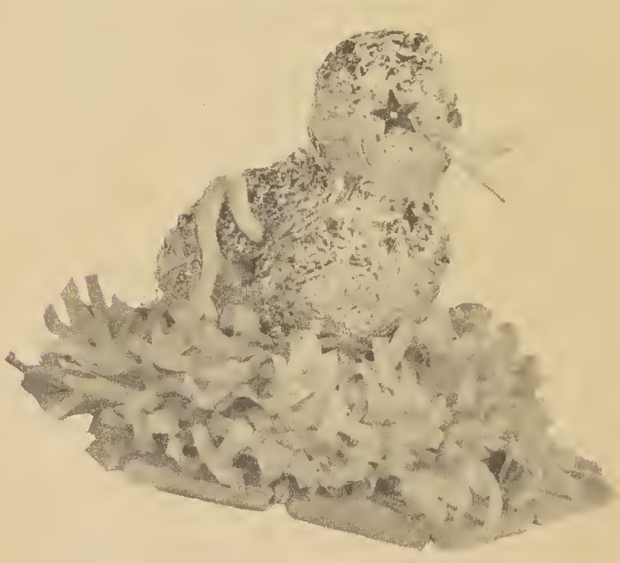
Chirping Chick:

(1) Form a 2" egg-shaped ball of gold foil for the body and a 1" round ball for the head. Fasten together with a toothpick.

(2) Form little webbed feet from colored pipe cleaners; make tiny wings and beak from same material. Force ends of pipe cleaner into foil to attach. Sequins or colored beads attached with pins make the twinkling eyes.

Great Big Easter Egg:

Crush tissue paper; then cover with two or more layers of blue aluminum foil and mold to make a large egg. Tie with ribbon and deck with a many-looped bow. Decorate sides with dime store sequins or glitter.





Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
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New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

Send 25¢ for our full-color catalogue of summer fashions.

April Angels



9478—Cool princess dress to sew with or without jacket. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36—dress and jacket of same fabric, takes 5⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

9261—Jiffy-cut blouses to whip up in gay cottons. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16, round and square-neck styles, each takes 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; sweetheart style, 1¼ yards.

9463—Little girl's delight—a step-in princess dress with wide collar, whirly skirt. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 takes 2½ yards 35-inch fabric.

9020—Shirtstyle cardigan dress has perky bow, gently flared skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

9477—Extra pretty with tab and button detail, band trim at bodice. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

4833—Year 'round standby—your favorite shirtdress with convertible collar, 8-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40-42. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES


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7309

7206. Pansy quilt in colorful applique—a wonderful way to use small scraps. Just two patches—one for flower, one for leaf. Charts, patch patterns, directions. **7309.** Combine crocheted squares for this lovely cloth. Make it the size you need simply by adding more squares. Crochet directions for 8-inch square in No. 50 cotton. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalogue.



A Knuckle of Lard

More about Grandma—you've learned her medical and beauty secrets, analyzed her weather signs, now take a look at the measuring methods of our lovely lady of yesterday

By Helen Virden

Going through grandmother's old recipe books is like shaking hands with old friends. She has a "receipt" for Mary's Chocolate Cake," "Mrs. Linch's Burnt Sugar Cake," "Susan's Martha Washington Pie," and "Aunt Caroline's Apple Strudle."

As a bride I had the ambition to be as good a cook as my grandmother. So I daily asked her for "receipts." Getting an exact recipe from grandmother was a project. She used a little rule and a lot of experience that she called "using the judgment."

Since this bride did not have "cooking judgment," I asked for some definition of her unusual measurements. She could not tell me.

Often her "receipts" called for a "knuckle" of lard or two "knuckles" of butter. After some experimenting I found that a "knuckle" was about one tablespoon and two "knuckles" was a little more than two tablespoons. She did her measuring by reaching her finger into the lard jar up to her first or second knuckle, and the lard lifted on her finger was, to her, an accurate measurement.

After several baking failures I discovered that a finger of soda or baking powder was about a teaspoon and it took two and one-half hands of flour to fill a cup. When grandmother said a little salt she meant approximately 1/8 of a teaspoon and a "pinch" was about 1/4 of a teaspoon. Sometimes her "receipts" called for a big "pinch" and that meant anywhere from a half to a full "finger."

Everything my grandmother made was good but her sour cream cookies were somehow always linked with my memory of her.

Memory is a queer thing. Thinking of grandmother's cookies I can almost taste their crunchy goodness flavored with my hunger. Grandmother's sugar cookies fresh from the oven with a glass of cold milk from her cave was a treat any child would remember forever.

Standing on a low stool, covered from head to foot with one of grandmother's "mother hubbard aprons," I was allowed to sprinkle the cookies with flour and brush the surplus off with a clean feather.

Grandmother liked to sprinkle on the right amount of sugar but I was allowed to select raisins from a bowl of water, where she kept them to soften, and press them on the top of the cookie just before they were plopped in the oven.

My mother came to my rescue and gave me this recipe with exact measurements (that she had discovered by trial and error) for Grandmother's Sour Cream Cookies:

3 cups sugar,
1 cup lard } *cream together*
3 eggs (beaten into sugar and lard)
1 t. soda dissolved into
1½ cup sour cream.
Sift together:
2 t. baking powder
⅛ t. salt
2 t. nutmeg and enough flour to make a soft dough.

This recipe made about eighty cookies.

(*Continued on page 32*)

—— The Year of the Five-Foot Snow ——

(*Contiued from page 11*)

wood to supply this family for weeks."

Most of the mountain folk had prepared pretty well for winter, and would have made it in a normal season, but many were like the old gentleman who walked 11 miles through the snow, headed for town, because he'd gotten tired of a steady diet of grits. There was at least one expectant mother who refused to be "rescued." She intended to have her baby at home, and couldn't see what all the fuss was about.

Herman Anderson, director of power use for Blue Ridge EMC, said even those who were desperately in the need of food, coal, or medicine, weren't ready to surrender their independence.

"Many of them offered to pay the Red Cross for what they received," Anderson reported. "That's the kind of people our members are," he added.

Most of the snow was dry, and power failures were few and isolated. The most notable occurred when an Army helicopter, guided by a Blue Ridge employee, dropped a bag of coal to a snow-bound family in the Grayson section. It hit a power line and knocked out service to 25 families. A Blue Ridge line crew was flown in to make repairs.

Another type of cooperative proved its worth during the emergency. That was the Skyline Telephone Membership Corporation, financed by REA loan funds.

The system, which brought rural telephone service to Ashe and parts of Watauga in 1957, played a key part in the rescue effort. Ironically, the state Rural Electrification Authority had a difficult time establishing feasibility of rural telephone service when the cooperative was trying to get a loan. How badly it was needed is demonstrated by the fact that it was overloaded three and four times its normal use during the blizzard.

Walter Fuller, in charge of the state REA telephone program, said that Alleghany wasn't so fortunate. The system there is under construction, and efforts of rural families to obtain assistance during the crisis were hampered by the lack of communication.

For the many selfless people and organizations who came to the area to help, the emergency is over. But for the rural folks, it's not so quickly ended. The effect of weeks without income, and loss of livestock and other property, will be felt for sometime. And with the excitement over, they can only look to local folks for sympathy and help.

The local cooperative character of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Association was never shown in a truer light than after the snow began to melt, and Manager Cecil Viverette had time to write a note to the cooperative's employees:

"Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation is owned by the people we serve, and our owners have been hard hit. We not only are responsible for giving good electric service, which required fighting the snows and storms around the clock for days at a time, but we must exercise good judgment in other areas of our operations and be guided by conditions that exist.

"To the extent that we can, accounts will be carried without penalty or threat of cut-off until our members are back on their feet and can begin to catch up. With an understanding mind and heart, we can be a morale booster and a great help to our members in overcoming their hardships."



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— The Best —

(*Continued from page 6*)

setter, Briardale Pensive, turned in 15 finds, two of them unproductive. It was the best performance at Grand Junction by an English setter in 20 years.

Then Crestliner turned in a great performance. She turned in 14 birds with a stop flush on one find.

But still Walker didn't sleep. He had won about every major championship on the continent except this most cherished one—the National.

Then came the three-hour-long heat for Home Again Mike. Once considered an outlaw, the eight-year-old pointer acted as if he had lived with but one thing in mind: The 1960 National Field Trials.

"Mike" moved like a shaft of sunlight over the hills and long swales of Ames Plantation, delighting the 300 mounted spectators who followed.

His ground work was perfect as he made great circles and covered great distance. In the 180 minutes of the heat he made 18 finds—17 of them perfect.

(*Continued on page 30*)

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Westinghouse Immerse-A-Matic 12-inch Fry Pan

Washes completely under water... exclusive "Spread Even" heating element . . . two handles. Cover extra.



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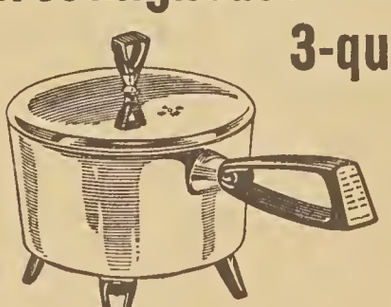
Westinghouse Immerse-A-Matic Dutch Oven



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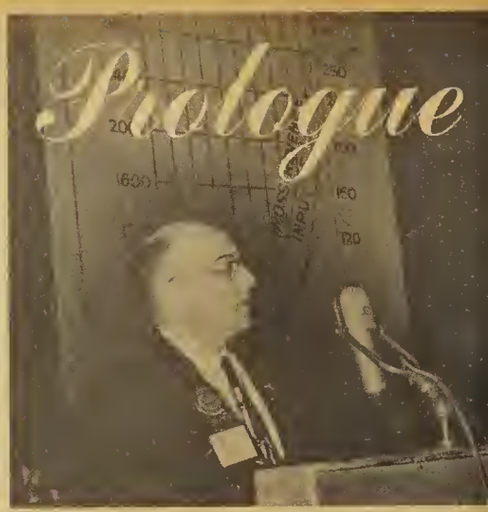
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Completely washable under water... exclusive "Spread Even" heating element . . . cool handle. Complete with cover.

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse



Clyde Ellis, general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, reports that in 1985, rural electric cooperatives will need 250 billion kilowatt-hours of power. This is more than the entire country used as late as 1942.

Some 6,000 representatives of rural electric systems from all over America braved biting snowstorms to attend the 18th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in St. Louis, Mo., in late February. In sharp contrast to the fire and fury of last year's Washington meeting, this one was dominated by serious explorations of the tight-money, high-interest policies of the Administration.

This week's sessions showed clearly that rural electric people have broadened their outlook on the interest rate question. Last year, all the emphasis was on the REA rate itself; this year the delegates realized that the REA fight is just a phase of the bigger battle to check and reverse the zooming level of all interest rates.

As usual, REA Administrator David Hamil plugged for a higher REA rate. This time, though, he was on his own. Ike didn't make the St. Louis trip. Those who did, from both political parties stoutly opposed any increase in the REA rate.

Vying with interest rates as the chief topic of the meeting was the Silver Jubilee celebration. Advance copies of *Life* magazine carrying the first rural electric advertisement were distributed at the meeting.

Editor's Note: Mr. Anderson is a former editor of the Carolina Farmer. He is now editor of the Rural Electric Minuteman, published by National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Golden Jubilee

By JERRY ANDERSON

The delegates were more concerned about the future than the past, however. NRECA President Walter Harrison summed this feeling up in the opening address Monday morning.

"While holding celebrations across the nation on the occasion of our Silver Anniversary," he said, "we must not lose sight of the fact that it is a good time for rededication to the original purposes of our organization of being 'non-partisan, and non-profit, and to work for one cent electricity for every farm'. We must not slacken our pace until these worthy objectives have been reached."

NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis stressed the same theme in an address titled "Prologue to a *Golden* Jubilee."

"Somehow in the future we must be better than we have been in the past," he said. "If we aren't better, we can expect to see our magnificent accomplishments of the first 25 years whittled away and dissipated. We cannot stand pat and live on the glory of an era that is now the dead past." Ellis called the tight-money, high-interest policy "both dangerous and evil."

"People have finally begun to realize that the tight-money policy is a rigged affair," he said. "It is rigged for the purpose of redistributing the income and wealth of the land. It is a policy that transfers income and wealth from the lower and middle income groups . . . to those already rich."

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON two congressmen, a Democrat and a Republican, came before the delegates to hammer at the same theme.

House Majority Whip Carl Albert (Okla.) said proponents of high interest rates "are in the saddle in the executive branch of the government today . . . If REA interest rates were not fixed by law, they would be raised before the end of this week, and they would be raised even if it put in financial jeopardy every rural electric cooperative in the country."

Rep. H. Carl Andersen (Minn.) followed Albert on the Monday program to say "flatly and unequivocally" that the REA rate should not be tampered with.

"I maintain that the United States Treasury has profited substantially from the REA loan program," Anderson said. "we have generated a market for electrical equipment in the amount of at least $14-billion. The federal excise, income, corporate, and other taxes generated by this volume of business has repaid the U. S. Treasury several times over any discount we may have had through our 2% interest rate loans to REA cooperatives."

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON Sen. Olin Johnston (S. C.) picked up the drumbeat of the attack. "No one benefits except the money lenders," he said. "They, too, will lose if they continue on their insane drive for higher interest rates."

Johnston said the REA program "has become a symbol of resistance against high interest rates in the money world. The REA loan program is a thorn in the side of those who have promoted tight money and high interest rates . . . [it] has become the last remaining symbol of reasonable rates of interest on loans of any sort in this nation."

This is why, he said, "the co-ops have now become the challenge to an amalgamation of enemies comprised of the tight money policymakers . . . the money lenders, and the utility monopolists."

Ahem!

The Carolina Farmer received an award for "Best in Human Interest" among competing rural electric publications at the St. Louis meeting.

The award was given by Rural Electric Consumer Publications, Inc., a cooperative owned by the 27 statewide electric membership associations which issue member publications.



ill Crisp, manager of Tarheel Electric, auctions off gifts from otables for the benefit of CARE. He proved to be his own est customer when he paid $50 for a perfumed scarf donated y Lauren Bacall. That's Miss Georgia Rural Electrification etty Biggers) helping him. She was second in national contest.



North Carolina's new director on the board of NRECA, the Rev. E. R. Crater of Davie EMC (center), at luncheon for guests attending the national meeting. At left is Col. Charles R. Schwetzer, St. Louis, representing Corps of Engineers; at right, Prof. Horace Gray, University of Illinois, who spoke at meeting.

— THE BEST DOGGONE TRAINER IN THE WORLD —

(*Continued from page 28*)

The National was not the first victory for Mike, or his trainer. But it was the greatest for both. Paul Walker has a record of more than 200 wins. Home Again Mike, owned by Bill Jones of Franklin, Va., holds a pawful: The National Open Pheasant Championship, the Continental Championship, and the National Amateur Quail Championship which he successfully defended at Orange, Va., in 1958.

Home Again Mike was whelped on June 1, 1952, by Ariel's Spunky Fireball, sired by Haberdasher, a dog of great fame. Only three of the 10 puppies survived. Mike's owner, Charles H. Edwards of Virginia, gave the heavily marked puppy to a friend.

In the fall of 1953 the friend asked to trade the wild Mike for any plug Edwards would offer. A few days after the exchange, the friend was back saying the plug was not "worth a damn" either.

"All right, put him in the pen and get Mike," said Edwards.

"I don't want either of them," said the friend. "All I want is my collar!"

About a month later Edwards was a hunting guest of a friend near Farmington. As they returned from a hunt they found Bracey Bobbitt, Harold Shoaf and Paul Walker in the yard. Mike had been hunted hard for about a month and his ears were bleeding and his tail was raw.

That was Paul Walker's first meeting with Mike. The dog and the man liked each other instantly. Within three weeks Walker had steadied Mike for a start in the Pinehurst Derby.

The 42-year-old Walker is one of he few trainers who has never had any other vocation. His father, Will Walker—Paul's most able assistant—was training dogs before Paul was born.

When 10 years of age, Paul was riding a pony and carrying bird dogs afield. He gives much credit for his success to his dad, along with his scout, Francis Reed, and his Negro helper, Leroy. Will Walker, incidentally, helped train great National Champion Setter Sports Peerless Pride. Sports Peerless was owned by the late L. M. Bobbitt of Winston-Salem and was handled in the National by the late Dewey English of High Point.

When asked about the formula for success in training, Paul said:

"We *work*," he said, "except when we are fox-hunting at night." (Fox-hunting is his hobby!) "We work from daylight until dark. Actually, you must know everything in the world about a dog that you can. He can't talk, so you must watch his ears, his nose, his eyes and his kennel floor every minute.

"Feeding a dog is extremely important. When they are called upon to run three hours we supplement their food with beef steak and we always put a tablespoon of lard on the edge of the pan. They love this and it does them more good than anything."

Walker said he had always wanted to run several heats—each better than the last.

And that is exactly what he brought off at Grand Junction.

NOW... YOUR ENTIRE MEAL COOKS *automatically!*



WEST BEND *waterless cooker*

with automatic heat control . . . immersible

West Bend's Automatic Waterless Cooker makes cooking so easy it's almost like dining out. Just place meat, vegetables, a sauce and pudding in the cooker. Set the dial and forget it—until time to serve. No watching or adjusting. Cover is self-basting for flavorful, nutritious cooking.

FOR automatic FRYING, ROASTING AND BAKING

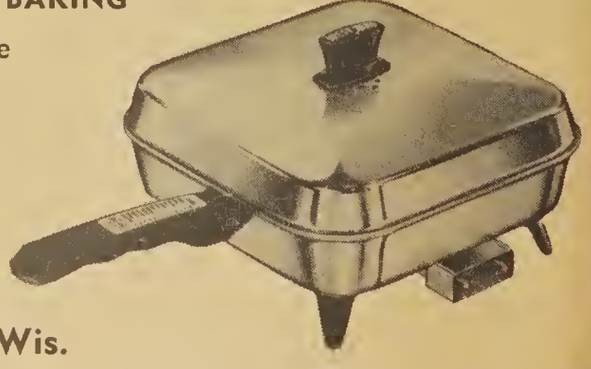


WEST BEND

11" square . . . immersible

electric skillet

Ideal family-size skillet. Prepares chops, steaks, pancakes, bacon and eggs. Holds 4 full quarts. Removable "dial-a-meal" heat control makes every meal an automatic luxury. Gold and black trim. Polished aluminum.



Same control serves both appliances.

West Bend Aluminum Co., West Bend, Wis.

BRIEF

A summary of news of significance to electric consumers

NRECA Legislative Group Testifies On Loan Needs of Cooperatives

The legislative committee of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, led by Chairman Clark McWhorter of Oklahoma, appeared before the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee recently to request REA loan funds for fiscal 1961.

The group recommended loan funds for REA in keeping with a resolution adopted at the NRECA annual meeting in St. Louis in March. This calls for a sizable contingency fund, in addition to the $110 million requested by the Budget Bureau for REA.

McWhorter told the Subcommittee: "Our Committee feels that something in the neighborhood of $60 million should be set up as a contingency fund to be used if needed. We're afraid the $110 million, plus the carryover from this year, may not be enough. If some of the big loans now pending at REA are approved, there is a possibility we might have to come back to Congress and ask for a supplemental appropriation."

Telephone co-op officials accompanied McWhorter's committee to request funds for the rural telephone program.

Benson Opens New Drive For Increase in REA Interest Rates

Agriculture Secretary Benson went before Congress last month to explain the Administration's new farm program, including the proposals for REA.

Benson was sick the day he was scheduled to talk to the House Agriculture Committee, and an aide read his prepared statement as the Secretary sat quietly. It was a short session. Another hearing will be scheduled soon.

The Benson statement on REA had a political tinge as the Secretary recited gains made "in the last seven years" and "since 1953." On the interest rate question he said:

"We believe these systems have sufficiently matured to start paying the cost of money to the Treasury on new loans." He also quoted from Ike's budget message in regard to private financing in the future.

But, like the President, Benson was silent about the exceptionally harsh private financing and interest rate proposals advocated in the past. He also left undefined the term, "cost of money to the Treasury."

Nation's First REA Chief Dies at age 88 at Philadelphia Home

Morris Lewellyn Cooke, 88, first administrator of REA, died at his home in Philadelphia on March 5.

He was appointed to the REA post just nine days after President Roosevelt signed the Executive Order which created the agency on May 11, 1935.

Early in his career, Cooke was angered by a power company report which stated "there are very few farms requiring electricity that are not now served." At that time, only 11% of the farms had electricity.

When it became obvious that the power companies would not use REA loans to carry out rural electrification, the administrator turned to cooperatives to do the job. He lived to see virtually all farms electrified.

Congress Has Lull in Hot Battle Over Interest Rate Ceilings

The civil rights controversy gave Congress a rest in the hot battle over proposals to lift the 4¼ per cent interest limit on government bonds.

Major developments at the time of the lull in the controversy last month were:

- House Speaker Sam Rayburn agreed to a second indefinite postponement of action on the proposal. He refused, however, to go along with requests that action be put off until next year.
- The market rate for long-term government bonds dropped to below 4¼ per cent, taking some of the edge off Administration claims that they could not be sold for less.
- Sen. Mike Monroney (Okla.) told the Senate that because of the bond market improvement, Congress would "look ridiculous" if it now let the Administration boost long-term interest rates. "We would in effect be placing the equivalent of a price support under the long-term interest rates," he said.
- The Administration pushed its case for removing the ceiling by having Treasury Undersecretary Fred Scribner appear on a radio-television interview with Sen. Karl Mundt (S. D.). Scribner maintained that lifting the ceiling would lower the cost of financing the national debt.
- Twenty-one Senate Democrats demanded that the Federal Reserve System adopt reforms which they said would make long-term bonds more attractive and end the interest rate squabble.



Another good manager is Neil Thomas, son of Ray, checking temperature of brooders for his 100 4-H Club chicks. Ernest Stallings, assistant farm agent in Randolph, at right.

— MANAGE —

(*Continued from page 13*)

outside labor is brought in, with the help of electricity.

Mrs. Thomas and daughter Janet, 15, help with the egg business as well as doing their household chores. They have the time for both because electricity speeds their housework with time-saving electric appliances.

Among the appliances the Thomases enjoy are an electric range, a water heater, refrigerator, freezer, and a laundry equipped with an automatic washer and a dryer.

These electric helpers, plus the poultry equipment and a water heater in the egg room, cost the Thomases but $33 in electric power per month.

"It's the cheapest help we can get," Thomas said.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

MARSHALL. French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, April 23, 1 p.m., Marshall High School Gymnasium. SPEAKER and FREE PRIZES.

● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL BITTERWEEDS, wild onions and dog fennel with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grass, grains; not poisonous. For free information write REASOR-HILL CORP., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H WEED RHAP—20, Granular 2, 4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

● MISCELLANEOUS

CHILDREN'S PONIES. $25 down, $10 for 12 months. Visit Western Farm Store for horse and pony equipment, western wear, gifts. Dowd Shetland Pony Farm. Bear Creek, N. C.

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy Jeeps, Trucks, Boats, Tents, Tires, Etc., Direct from Government. Next 10 issues $2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, Paxton, Ill.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS
FROM 6,500 BUSHELS

IMPROVED PORTO RICOS

200-$1 500-$2 1,000-$3.50
5,000-$16.25 10,000-$30

NANCY HALLS GOLD RUSH
VINELESS PORTO RICOS

200-$1.25 500-$2.50 1,000-$4
5,000-$18.75 10,000-$35

FREE

"Growing Potatoes Everywhere"

STEELE PLANT CO. GLEASON, TENN.

LET MAGIC PURE-O-TONE Waterless Hand Cleaner clean your hands and clothes of grease, grime, and tobacco gum in seconds. 6 months supply $1.50. Postpaid. Pure-O-Tone, Route 1, Box 123, Mt. Airy, N. C.

FREE INTRODUCTORY OFFER. One roll film developed and printed Jumbo Size. FREE. Send for Free Certificate and Mailer. 20 wallet photos for $1. Custom Photo, Collegedale, Tenn.

● POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes $9.95-100. Pullets $18.95. Heavy Breed Cockerels $5.95-100. "PEDIGREED" White Leghorn Pullets only $25.95-100, Straight Run $10.95. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $20.95. Pekin Ducklings 12-$4.50. Bronze or White Holland Turkey Poults 15-$12. Live Delivery Guaranteed, f.o.b., prompt shipment. C.O.D. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-7, Norfolk, Va.

— GRANDMA —

(*Continued from page 26*)

"How much would you use for say, four dozen cookies, grandmother?" I asked.

"If you want less, use less," was grandmother's only rejoinder.

After I learned a little "judgment" I found that the entire recipe could be made up and the remainder used for icebox cookies to be baked as I needed them.

My grandmother was considered one of the best cooks in the county. She thought cooking was a "round-the-clock" job. Her basement held large barrels of apples, bins of potatoes, and the shelves were always loaded with pickles, preserves, vegetables, fruits and relishes. It was the security she produced for her family.

She had learned the hard way to "make do" and many of her recipes show a "New England" thriftiness that never deserted her in her adopted home further west.

I remember that grandmother had some peculiar expressions: she "layed on" a frosting; gave puddings "three boils;" and "strawed" batter pudding to see if it was done. Her cook books are all marked over with her improvements: "not enough middlings;" "heavy on sugar," or "scant on butter."

I have found the exact measurements for what grandmother called a "blurb" of molasses or a "swig" of vinegar, but I have never been able to figure out how much a "quarter's worth" of sugar would be.

With modern conveniences I can prepare a meal in a fraction of the time consumed by my grandmother, but I still "straw" a cake to see if it is done; and when it comes to seasonings, a little of grandmother's teaching lingers and I forsake the cook book and "use the judgment."



AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Tumbler Switches

Ever go into a dark room, snap the switch and get no light? A burned-out bulb or blown fuse has put most everyone in this position at some time but, occasionally, the trouble will be in the wall or tumbler switch. If so, your only choice is to replace the old switch.

Before putting in a new switch, check the bulb and fuse to make sure the old switch has gone bad. If they're okay, get a knife and screwdriver and make a change.

Your first step is to turn off the power at the main switch box in the building. Never work on any electrical device without first turning off the power.

Remove the faceplate from the switch. Two screws, one above and one below the switch button, hold it in place. Beneath the faceplate are two more screws that hold the switch in place. Remove these screws and pull the switch outward, stretching the wires out where you can work with them.

Detach the wires from the old switch. Scrape them lightly with your knife to remove any corrosion and attach them to your new switch. Be sure to tighten the wire in place firmly to make a good electrical connection. Put the new switch in the wall and replace the faceplate.

After everything is back in place, and only then, turn on your main switchbox and give your new switch a try. If you still have trouble, have an electrician find the trouble and fix it.

Clean Bulbs?

Electric light bulbs tend to darken and lose their efficiency with age. The primary cause is dust that collects and sticks to the bulbs when they are hot. A periodic cleaning will help your bulbs give more light, longer.

To clean an electric bulb, remove it from the lamp or fixture. Use only clear warm water and a soft cloth. Do not use soap for it will corrode the bulb base.

Wring out the cloth and wipe the bulb—do not immerse the bulb in water. Be sure to dry the bulb completely.

Slick

The slick lawyer was visited by a timid little bank clerk.

"I'm in trouble," the clerk said. "I embezzled $1,000 from my bank, and I'm afraid they're gonna catch me. What shall I do?"

"Steal another $2,000," the lawyer advised.

When the bank clerk came in with the extra $2,000, the lawyer sat down and drafted a letter to the bank president:

"Dear Sir: One of your clerks stole $3,000 from the bank to meet his debts. Now he wishes to repay the money. His hard-pressed family have rallied around him and raised two-thirds of the money, which they offer you if you will not prosecute . . ."

* * *

He Knows

"Yes, stamp collecting is educational," said the fond mother to the visitor. "For instance, where is Hungary, Willis?"

Without looking up from his stamp book, the young collector answered promptly: "Two pages in front of Italy."

* * *

The Reason

Judge: "What possible reason can you have for acquitting this man?"

Foreman of the Jury: "Insanity, your honor."

Judge: "All twelve of you?"

* * *

Texas Joke

Have you heard about the Texan who was so absent-minded that he forgot the Alamo?



"Cousin Will says he's brought us a nice basket of things from the farm."

HALE!

Wise Cracks

. . . Memory is what keeps telling you that you know the guy without giving you any idea of who he is.

. . . Conscience is a playback of the small voice that told you not to do it in the first place.

. . . A successful home workshop project is one that makes your wife think you may have known what you were doing all along.

. . . Since television, old movies never die—no matter how long ago they were shot.

Either Will Do

Susie: "Daddy, will you give me 50 cents?"

Daddy: "When I was your age, I asked for pennies."

Susie: "Okay, give me 50 pennies."

—Thanks to Charlotte Phillips Todd, N. C.

* * *

Which Saddle?

Instructor at riding academy: "What kind of saddle do you want—one with a horn or one without?"

Dude: "Without, I guess. There doesn't seem to be much traffic around here."

* * *

The Wild West

In the Wild West, a two-gun man roared into a saloon, shooting in all directions.

"All you dirty bums get out of here," he roared.

In just a few minutes, the place was empty—except for one man.

"Well?" snarled the bad man, swaggering up to him.

The old man puffed on his pipe a moment, and said, "Sure were a lot of 'em, weren't there?"

* * *

Whew!

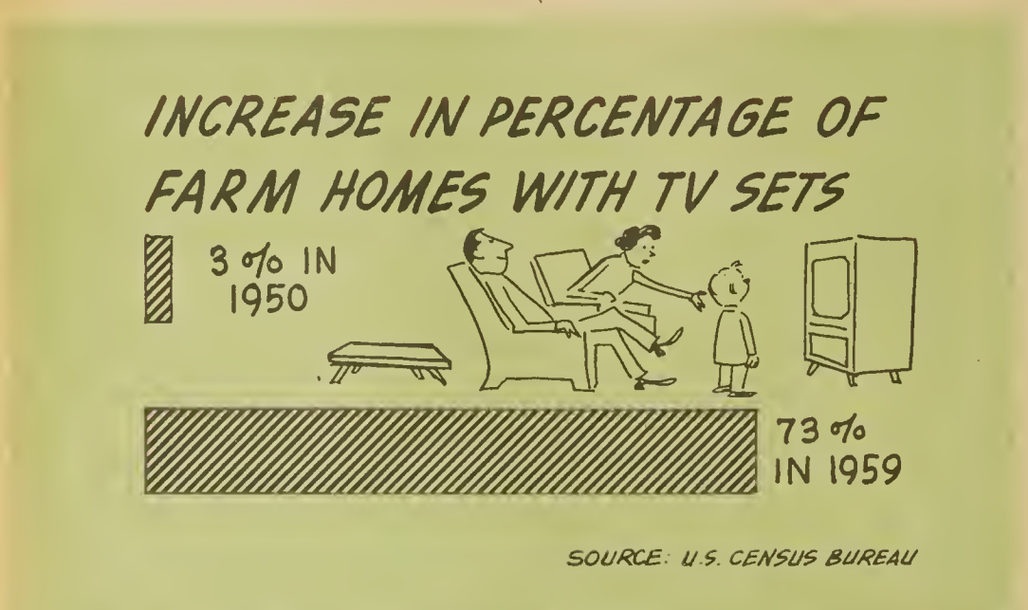
After taking his friend through some daring hair-raising loops and turns, the pilot remarked: "No doubt half the people down there thought we were going to crash."

And his companion quavered, "Half the people up here thought so, too."



"Confess, Martha! Where's your patch of wild onions?"





Parallel Problems

The new American Football League has filed a complaint with the Justice Department, charging that the old National Football League is trying to wreck it before it even gets off the ground.

What a familiar story it is to all who have seen the "investor-owned" power companies run a spite line down the road to cut off a natural expansion of a rural electric cooperative!

The old National League was set in its ways, and took the attitude that the people in such "thinly-populated" places as Dallas and Miami couldn't support professional football.

That is, it felt that way until the new American League was established and attempted to locate in those cities rejected by the National.

Suddenly, these "rural" areas became more attractive. The National voted to take in Dallas, and according to Joe Foss of the new league, tried to entice clubs away from the American, and did its best to keep it from getting good players and coaches.

Foss charged that George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins, had admitted publicly and privately that the only reason he had ever been given by his fellow NFL club owners for expanding was to "kill off competition by the American Football League."

We all have our problems, and sometimes they are parallel.

Cautious Friends

Candidates for office are cautious, especially when they have a good chance of winning. And we can't say we learned too much from every candidate for governor about how he feels on a couple of problems currently bothering rural electric cooperatives.

All praised the accomplishments of the cooperatives, and from what we could gather, any one of them would treat us fairly.

Seeing as how the "investor-owned" companies can bring out a lot of money against a candidate, it wouldn't surprise us to find some of our proven friends kind of edging away, for the time being we hope.

What they have to *say* now doesn't matter as much as what they have done, which is a fair barometer of what they will do.

Anyway, we don't ask special favors. Just fairness.



☐ On May 11, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by signing his name to a simple executive order, launched the electrification of all rural America. The 11th day of next month will thus mark the 25th (Silver) anniversary of what, often and aptly, has been called "the greatest domestic program ever undertaken by this nation for the welfare of its people."

Perhaps it is fitting that, in celebrating this significant quarter-century milestone, we take inventory of a few of the blessings rural electrification has brought to America. I cite here only a few:

Electric service to 18 million rural people—served by electric membership corporations.

Electric service to an additional 20 million people—who were extended service by the power companies only after the stimulus of EMC competition.

Quality, dependable, low-cost electricity, furnished by EMCs—and furnished by power companies because of EMC example.

The tremendous positive force in our economy generated by the 10 billion dollars invested in all rural electric systems; and the increased employment, production and tax dollars stimulated by that investment.

Over 50 billion dollars in electric equipment, wiring and appliance purchases by rural electric consumers; and the gigantic boost to the American economy therefrom resulting.

But those values that are translatable into dollars aren't the only ones—or even the most precious—that have come with rural electrification. What about these?

The dignity and the simple human pleasure of being able to read after dark, and by radio to listen to—and through TV actually to observe—the outside world.

The ability, at the simple turn of a faucet, to explore the warm clean waters of a shining bathtub.

In brief the pride that comes only with having all of the same necessities and all of the same conveniences that America once made available only to its citizens in town.



PHOTO BY MARK BONNER

Next Month - - A BIRTHDAY

IN CASE YOU DON'T KNOW, the man in the picture is Claude Wickard, and the thing in his hand is a coal-oil lantern. Both of them have something to do with a birthday we'll celebrate next month.

You might have heard that 25 years ago on May 11, the Rural Electrification Administration was born. We warn you, *the Carolina Farmer* intends to make more than casual mention of that fact.

We figure it will take an extra-big issue to say, "happy birthday" on such a memorable occasion. And we believe it will be an issue you'll want to keep—at least for the youngsters who may not recognize that thing in Mr. Wickard's hand.

And, they just might be interested in learning the winners of the record player and of the $500 scholarship we offered to help celebrate this birthday. We'll announce these, too.

IF YOU LIKE something more practical than history, there will be plenty for you next month, also. We'll announce some special, money-saving, appliance offers that will be made by your co-operatives and dealers this spring.

And we'll be bringing to you voting records and reports on how your candidates for office feel about REA and rural electrification. Your future may be in that story.

And if none of this appeals, there's always the joke page, our helpful hints on farming and homemaking, and a chance to peek into your children's thoughts through the Rural Roundtable.

We also plan to have a *pretty* cover.

New! A freezer you NEVER HAVE TO DEFROST!





Frost never forms in this General Electric Frost-Guard Freezer

No more frost build-up! No more frozen food packages locked in by frost.

General Electric's new 13-cubic-foot freezer has the new G-E Frost-Guard System that does the defrosting for you automatically. No messy drip pans to empty.



Handier than any chest. No rummaging or crawling into this *upright* freezer to find what you want.



Takes ½ the floor space of a chest-type freezer of same capacity. Stores frozen foods within easy reach.



Bookshelf door. Store food in the door like books on a shelf. Door holds up to 83 pounds of frozen foods.



Warranty. General Electric dependability: 3-year warranty against food spoilage; 5-year protection on refrigeration system; 1-year warranty on the freezer itself.

FROST-GUARD FREEZER

Comes in General Electric Mix-or-Match colors—and white

only $3.88* PER WEEK

*Based on distributor's recommended retail price.

G-E Upright Freezers also available in 10-, 11-, and 18-cubic-foot models.

SEE YOUR G-E DEALER

Walker Martin, Inc., Distributors

Raleigh • Greensboro • Charlotte • Asheville

SEE ONE OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALERS LISTED BELOW FOR **HIS** PRICES AND TERMS

ABERDEEN—Tulloch's
ALBEMARLE—Goodyear Service Store
Lowder Hardware Co.
ASHEBORO—City Loan & Appliance Co.
AYDEN—Midway Service Station
BENSON—P. B. Johnson & Son
BESSEMER CITY—Carolina Appliance Co.
BOONVILLE—Boonville Home Furn. Co.
BUNN—Richards Electric Co.
BURNSVILLE—Carolina Tire Co.
CLARKTON—Hall Electric Co.
DAVIDSON—Withers Electric Co.
DENTON—Ed Hill Appliance & Furniture Co.
DENVER—Howard Furniture & Hardware Co.
DUNN—Wilbourne Furniture Co.
EAGLE SPRINGS—Lynn Martin Store
EAST BEND—Picket & Huff Co.
ELKIN—Holcomb Brothers, Inc.
FAISON—R. D. Precythe
FARMVILLE—Allen & Jones
FAYETTEVILLE—Appliance Center, Inc.
Major Appliance Co.
Supply Electric Co.
FOREST CITY—Hicks Furniture Co.
FOUR OAKS—Barnes Furniture Co.
FRANKLINTON—Franklinton Hardware Co.
FUQUAY SPRINGS—Twin City Radio & Applian
GASTONIA—E. Gastonia Hardware Co.
Goodyear Service Store
Home Appliances Co.
GOLDSBORO—Electric Sales & Service Corp.
Goodyear Service Store
GREENVILLE—V. A. Merritt & Son
HAMLET—Hamlet Appliance Service
HAVELOCK—Appliance Service
HAZELWOOD—Haywood Electric Service
HENDERSON—Appliance Sales & Service Co.
HILLSBORO—Smith Furniture Co.
JACKSONVILLE—Henderson & Hayes
Midgett's Radio & Television Service
KINSTON—Appliance Center
Goodyear Service Store
LAURINBURG—Riddle-Evans Furniture Co.
LENOIR—Crowell's
Home Electric Co.
LEXINGTON—Butler Furniture Co.
LILLINGTON—Wilhourne Furniture Co.
LOUISBURG—Strickland Electric Co.
LUMBERTON—S. F. Caldwell & Co.
Welsh Brothers
MADISON—C & S Furniture & Appliances
MARSHALL—Wild's Radio Service
MOCKSVILLE—Hendricks & Merrell Furniture C
MONROE—Goodyear Service Store
Lemmond Electric Co.
MOREHEAD CITY—Mansfield Builders Supply
MORGANTON—Morganton Hardware Co.
MOORESVILLE—Davis Supply Co.
Stevens & Co.
MT. OLIVE—Summerlin Electric Co.
NASHVILLE—Freeman TV & Appliance Co.
NEW BERN—Appliances of New Bern, Inc.
NEWPORT—Allen & Bell Hardware Co.
NORLINA—Traylor Appliances, Inc.
OXFORD—Oxford Furniture Co.
RAMSEUR—Brady Appliance Co.
RED OAK—S. W. Moore Co.
RED SPRINGS—Dunn's Radio, TV & Tire Ser.
Home Furniture Co.
RICHFIELD—Crowell & Ritchie Hardware
ROBBINS—Steed Furniture Co.
ROCKINGHAM—Goodyear Service Store
Thrower Electric Co.
ROCKY MOUNT—Appliance Center
SANFORD—Jones-Lee Furniture Co.
Sanford Radio & Appliance Co.
SCOTLAND NECK—Ashford's, Inc.
SELMA—Selma Radio & Music Co.
SHALLOTTE—Shallotte Hardware Co.
SHELBY—Mayhew's Appliance Co.
The Auto Inn
SPENCER—Lomax Appliance & Hardware
SPRUCE PINE—Carolina Tire Co.
Peoples Furniture Co.
STATESVILLE—Blackwelder Furniture Co.
Curlee Tire & Appliance Co.
TARBORO—Frances Electric Co.
TROY—Troy Furniture Co.
WADESBORO—Blalock Tire & Appliance Co.
WAKE FOREST—Jones Hardware
WALNUT COVE—Neal Hardware Co.
WENDELL—Todd Electric Co.
WEST JEFFERSON—W. J. Electric Co.
WILSON—Vann's Electrical Appliances
WINSTON-SALEM—Bocock-Stroud Co.
Hugh Butler, Inc.
Rominger Furniture Co.